Regni Caedvenie Nova Descriptio

witcher.fandom.com/wiki/Regni_Caedvenie_Nova_Descriptio

Sign in to edit

- History
- Purge
- Talk (0)

Regni Caedvenie Nova Descriptio is a book written by Baldwin Adovardo.

Excerpts

> Kaedwen is a land wedged in between the Dragon Mountains from the north, the Blue Mountains from the east, and the impenetrable wastes from the west. It is reigned over by the hereditary monarchs of the Topp dynasty. The first capital was in ancient Ban Ard, but in the year 1130 post Resurrectionem King Dagread gave that town to the mages for a school, while he moved his capital to Ard Carraigh, which lies in the centre of the country.
>
> Kaedwen's other notable burghs are Ban Fearg, Daevon, Ban Fillim and Ban Gleann.
> Since time immemorial, the arms of the Topps and the land entire has been the unicorn—d'or, licorne effrayée de sable. Set around the royal lands of Kaedwen are the borderlands, called the marks or marches, which also belong to the monarch. They are governed by the margraves (or counts): either hereditary or nominated by the king. Their name derives from the fact that those lands are, one could say, the advance guard, and move ever onward, driving conquests and wresting new lands from the elves for Kaedwen, shifting the borders and setting their signposts—id est their marks—further and further. The marches consist of the Western, the Upper, the Lakeland and the Lower.
>
> Baldwin Adovardo, Regni Caedvenie Nova Descriptio
> pg. ? *Crossroads of Ravens* (U.S. edition)

> The Upper March set the mark of its border on the River Gwenllech. It is known that the ambition of the margraves there is still to make incursions into the valleys of the Dragon Mountains, hence they used to call their domain "cismontane," as though it would soon enlarge to include the "tramontane" part, once the elves were driven deeper into the mountains. Nonetheless, the years pass by and nothing of the kind transpires.
>
> Baldwin Adovardo, Regni Caedvenie Nova Descriptio
> pg. ? *Crossroads of Ravens* (U.S. edition)

> The Western March lies on the River Buina, while it borders the Kestrel Mountains to the west. It was the previous intention of the margraves that the border was to shift ever westward, but it was, however, to no avail, for the Kingdom of Hengfors demarcated its eastern border there. There was a dispute over it and the threat of bloodshed. Hengfors, though small, had a powerful protector in Kovir, thus the margraves had to swallow their pride and agree to peace.
>
> The peace, concluded in the year 1225 post Resurrectionem, was called the Peace of Barefield, and the border between the two kingdoms was established on the River Braa, thereby determining the western frontier of the March non plus ultra.

> Baldwin Adovardo, Regni Caedvenie Nova Descriptio
> pg. ? *Crossroads of Ravens* (U.S. edition)

> The Lower March bordered with the River Pontar to the south. Power was wielded there since time immemorial by the Mansfeld family, wealthy and high-handed lords, in possession of their own army. In the year of 1215 post Resurrectionem they invaded the Kingdom of Aedirn and, having crossed the Pontar, set their marks by the small river Dyfne, proclaiming it the March's new border. King Videmont of Aedirn deemed it a casus bello and struck at the aggressors with all his forces. In cruel battles, the Mansfelds were driven back across the border of the Pontar. From those days forth, skirmishes have occurred without let-up and the border is said to be "aflame."
>
> The Mansfelds have a boar's head in their arms: d'argent, hure de sanglier arrachée de gueules. Such is the emblem of the entire March.
>
> Baldwin Adovardo, Regni Caedvenie Nova Descriptio
> pg. ? *Crossroads of Ravens* (U.S. edition)